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WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1877.

Intelligence from most of the scenes of the strikers' riots to-day is to the effect that the rioters, having become tired of their work, and dreading the effect it will have in making labor scarce and provisions higher, have allowed law and order to quietly supersede confusion and anarchy. Many lives have been lost, millions of dollars worth of property have been destroyed, thousands of men have been deprived of employment, cities and towns given up to mob law, and the business of the whole country crippled, and all because a railroad company, whether right or not is out of the question, chose to reduce the wages of its employees. Truly a small cause for so great an effect, and passing strange that the effects should have been produced when it was known that under the present form of government in this country there was no power by which the cause could have been removed. No city or State, no court, no Congress, no President with the army and navy at his command, had the authority to make the B. & O. R. Co. alter its rate of wages—that could only be done by the company itself. The object to be gained was essentially a favor, but surely the willful and malicious injury of the company's business and destruction of its property were not conducive to the granting of that favor. The rates have not been changed. The railroad trains will run as before. The taxpayers will pay for every cent's worth of property destroyed. The cripples made by the riots will beg, and the widows and orphans mourn. Nothing has been gained, but it was "divinely while it lasted." All strikes show a lack of wisdom, for they invariably redound, sooner or later, to the injury of those who take part in them, but the one, the accounts of which have filled the papers for the last three or four days, to the almost entire exclusion of everything else, was heinously criminal.

The action of the striking rioters, so far from injuring the railroad companies, will result to their material advantage, for they will be paid a high price for every article destroyed, and receive heavy damages for loss of business, and are relieved of any computations of conscience, so far as relates to their employees, they might have had about curtailing their expenses. Wooden sheds will replace the magnificent depots that have been destroyed, the rolling stock that was burned will not be replaced, as it was superfluous, the number of hand employed will be greatly reduced, and the money received and saved from these sources be appropriated to the payment of large dividends, and thus all the robberies, incendiarisms and murders that were committed, and all the suffering that has been endured "for the benefit of the poor laborers" will only result in increasing the coffers of the "bloated bondholders." Don't the strikers gain a "famous victory?" The leaders of it should become apprentices in the shops, where wisdom is taught.

One effect of the strikers' riots should be to break up the "trade unions," which are not, as some suppose, associations for the protection of the liberty of the workmen, but tyrannical organizations, not only for preventing honest workmen from earning the wages people choose to give and they choose to receive, but for preventing friendless orphans and the children of poor people from learning trades, by which to make a respectable living. It is stated that in a restaurant in one of the Northern cities the receipts from tobacco, beer, and liquor sold to the members of a trade's union employed in an establishment in which only six boys are allowed to work would support twelve families.

Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, offered Gen. Grant one hundred thousand Pennsylvania militia to enforce the decision of the fraudulent Louisiana returning board. Judging from the newspaper accounts of the behavior of the same Pennsylvania militia during the late strikers' riots, they would not have afforded very serious opposition to the inauguration of the rightfully elected President, had such an attempt been made.

General Mahone's chances for the conservative nomination for Governor of the State are improving. Intelligence received since yesterday is to the effect that he has the entire delegation from Brunswick county, the whole of the delegation from Ashland district in Hanover county, and two delegates from the county of King William.

A personal difficulty occurred in Richmond yesterday evening between Mr. Chamberlayne, of the State, and Mr. Fraser, of the Whig, in which, however, neither party was seriously injured. It resulted from a criticism in the State upon an item in the Whig reporting a contemplated strike among the railroad hands in Richmond.

The Indians.

In the more recent fighting between the U. S. cavalry and the Indians, the latter, have invariably come off the victors.

Indian scouts and messengers say Joseph makes very high of the fighting qualities of the troops, and says he can whip the entire fighting force of Gen. Howard, and intends leaving his women in a place of safety and returning to do it. He has constantly had his friends among the Indians on the reserve, particularly at Klamath, and has used every inducement to get friendly Indians to join them. His unparalleled success has excited the admiration of the young braves, and a few from among the treaty Indians have joined them.

Inspector Watkins thinks that Joseph is a superior war chief, and that he will be able to whip five hundred warriors under his leadership if not checked before he reaches the Bit-terroot mountains.

The Strikers' War.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Yesterday was another quiet day, and affairs at Camden station, Mr. Clark and other parts of the city remained unchanged. The troops in and about the city continue to occupy points that would be likely to be attacked in case of a fresh outbreak. The rioters and strikers appear to have vanished, and are nowhere to be found. Passenger trains only are being run on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and only in the daytime and earlier hours of the night. To these there has been no interference at Baltimore. No freight trains of any description are out on the road at any point. An accepted status quo is being maintained between the strikers and the Company, which at present is strictly observed by both parties, though there has been no communication of any sort between them. The railroad company's officials believe that the strike movement has passed beyond the control of the strikers themselves; has become a movement of lawless men, without any aim, unless it be wanton destruction or plunder; that nothing but an overbearing force, to be placed from one end of the road to the other, will put the Company into peaceful possession and enable it to resume traffic. The suspension of freight business is being seriously felt in all branches of trade, and it not resumed shortly there will be a scarcity of provisions, grain, coal oil and other commodities.

A reply was given yesterday afternoon to the application of the employees of the Northern Central and Baltimore and Potomac Railroads for restoration of the wages paid previous to the recent reduction by Mr. Wilkins, the superintendent of the two roads. Mr. Wilkins informed the committee that their application had been forwarded to Col. Scott at Philadelphia, and his response was that it would be laid before the board of directors; that their attention was at present occupied in such important matters it could not receive immediate attention, but it would be considered. Colonel Scott thanked the employees for their fidelity to the interests of the companies. Subsequently the shop men held a meeting and resolved to continue at work. The train men will hold a meeting to-day.

CUMBERLAND, July 24.—9 p. m.—Nothing of any great moment transpired to-day and to night. The town is quiet. Advice has been received here to-night that President Scott, of Pennsylvania Central; Vanderbilt, of the New York Central, and Jewett, of the Erie, have determined to make no compromise with the rioters nor submit to any arbitration. In this action a scarcity of provisions and other commodities for want of transportation is commencing to be felt, and particularly so in the mining region, including Pittsburgh, Barton, Mr. Savage, Leonaconing, &c. Flour is especially scarce, and measures probably will be adopted to secure transportation of sufficient wheat for temporary supply, for if this is not done there is danger of a bread riot. The same may be said of the canal region. An endeavor will be made to run a canal boat loaded with wheat through the blockade.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—11 p. m.—The situation at West Philadelphia remains very quiet to-night. All passenger trains are moving regularly on the main line and on the New York division, and the Company claims to have re-established the freight traffic between Philadelphia and New York, but have not as yet attempted to move any freight West, and it is not probable that any movement will be made in that direction until matters become more settled on the western end of the road.

If the Western lines of freight transportation closed another week it will involve the peach growers of the Delaware and Chesapeake Peninsula in heavy losses, and if the strike should unfortunately extend to the New Jersey division of the Pennsylvania Road between here and New York, the consequences will be still more serious. Peaches will be ready for market in immense quantities by the end of the week, and they must be marketed at once or not at all.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 24.—Mob law has run its course in our community and order rules again. Yesterday opened eminently enough, but before nightfall the feeling of security became more general, and this morning it is conceded that the crisis has been passed. This pacific state of affairs was brought about by the vigorous measures set on foot by the civil authorities, aided by the citizens, looking to a decisive and stern punishment of the vandals if they commenced their work. As a result of yesterday's operations a committee of safety has the city under surveillance. Volunteer companies of citizens and the local militia cooperate in keeping guard. The police force has been strengthened, and is able to cope with any riot in its incipency, and the people have been so thoroughly aroused that any attempt at disorder will be promptly quelled. Rumors that the rioters intended commencing work again were freely circulated, and had the effect of inducing most of the leading business men to close their places of business as a precautionary measure and to permit them to devote their attention exclusively to the business of organizing for the general safety. The services of the militia were freely accepted, and it is with a feeling of relief the people see the citizen soldiery in well fitted phalanxes on the street, each equipped and ready for immediate action. The situation on the different railroads remains unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—At 4 o'clock the workmen having returned from West Albany, again met in Capital Park, where incendiary speeches were made by a few, while other speakers counseled forbearance. A committee was formally appointed to proceed to the freight house of the Central depot, on Water street, and take possession of it. When they arrived there the men at work were told that they must desist, and some refusing, they were taken by the shoulders and put out into the streets. On their way down State street the Citizens' Corps, of Troy, was met and greeted with insults and derisive shouts, but no assault was made on them. This corps went directly to the armory of the Tenth Regiment, where they remained awaiting further orders. Leaving the freight house, the strikers next visited in regular order the round house and elevator, and forced the men to desist from work. At the latter place grain was being transferred from the cars to the boats. From thence the men surged across the old railroad bridge spanning the Hudson river at the foot of Lumber street, and when once on the Greenbush side an attempt was made to tear up the track there. This bridge is one used for freight trains exclusively, and the designs on the tracks were intended to stop freight traffic. The tracks were finally spiked on the Greenbush side, thus stopping all movements of freight from west to east and south. All freight cars at West Albany were moved west after the rioters left there this afternoon.

READING, Pa., July 24.—8:30 p. m.—Several companies of the Fourth Regiment marched down Seventh street to Penn. Here they met a company of the Sixteenth Regiment, and a lively fight between the military seemed imminent. The crowd treated the Eastern Grays to a shower of stones. This company immediately leveled their pieces, when they were notified by the colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment that no indiscriminate slaughter would be permitted. This brought matters to a halt. All the troops then passed down Penn street to Fifth street, followed by the mob, who fairly threw insults in the teeth of the soldiery. The Norristown company of the Sixteenth Regiment above named subsequently stacked their arms and refused absolutely to operate against the rioters. Some of them threw their guns away and distributed cartridges among the crowd. The company left for home this evening, as

did all the militia engaged the previous night. At this hour everything is very quiet here and comparatively few persons are on the streets. The railroad crossing at Seventh and Penn streets is clear, being guarded by the city police.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—The attempt to hold a meeting to-night by pacific workmen was a failure. Two thousand assembled, but nothing formal whatever was acted upon. Many were boys and negroes. They threw stones into windows and broke street lamps as they proceeded. Reaching Ninth and Broadway streets, they stoned all the houses on that street until Third was reached. Coming in this avenue Mayor Jacobs' house was attacked, then that of Dr. E. D. Standford, president L. & N. G. S. railway, was attacked in the same manner. Along Walnut street houses and stores were treated in the same manner. At Flood and Green streets fifty policemen placed themselves in line, and when some one in the crowd yielded to attack them the officers opened fire, shooting over the heads of the mob. Men and boys in the mob scattered in all directions. The damage done cannot be estimated.

The excitement is great, and the arrival of arms and ammunition from Frankfort awaited with anxiety. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Comparative quiet now reigns. About midnight an alarm of fire caused considerable excitement, which was caused by the burning of two empty freight cars near East Buffalo, which were fired by the mob. Citizens have responded in large numbers to call of Sheriff and Police Commissioners, and about 400 of Buffalo's best citizens have been sworn in as patrolmen, and doing regular patrol duty.

There are still some 4,000 to 5,000 of the mob in different sections of the city, the bulk of which is composed of young men and boys. The police have full control of the East Buffalo depot, a few of the windows of which were broken to-night by the mob, they threatening to burn that building, the police with about seventy-five men utterly routing them after a short but decisive skirmish.

JERSEY CITY, July 24, midnight.—Freights arrived and departed on the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central roads to-night, a total of seventy cars going West on the former, and a train from Camden arriving at Amboy on the latter. There will be no trouble to-night on the united railroads of the New Jersey division, as the Locomotive Brotherhood decided at their meeting yesterday to take no action till to-morrow.

ANNEVILLE, O., July 24.—The proceedings this morning were such as to render necessary the formation of a vigilance committee. About a thousand of our best citizens have enrolled themselves, and white ribbon badges are growing very numerous. The Street Car Company attempted to start their cars at 11 o'clock, but were stopped on reaching the court house, and compelled to turn and take the cars back. The committee are determined that this lawless proceeding shall stop right here, all manufacturing establishments are going idle. The men are anxious to go to work, but have been prevented. The determined spirit of the law and order committee has had a very cooling effect.

The vigilance committee are assisting the police, who are placing up the leaders of the mob rapidly. The street cars resumed running at 6 o'clock this afternoon without interruption.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The mob, which closed the workshops of the railroads this morning, continued its labors during the afternoon, busy itself with the closing up of manufactories and all shops which lay in their way. The proprietors generally offered no objections, it being pretty generally understood that the men would return and go to work whenever deemed advisable.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A meeting was held to-night to make final arrangements for a mass meeting to-morrow night in Tompkins square. Justus H. Schwab, a communist, presided. Several addresses were made to the effect that if any policeman or military appeared at the meeting there would be trouble, but if they said away everything would pass off quietly. Finally Schwab was ordered to notify the Mayor and Police Commissioners to refrain from sending a police force or military to the ground. One hundred special policemen were then sworn in, all members of the meeting, who will wear red badges and keep order.

Much trouble is feared. The 9th regiment, N. G. M. S. N. Y., Col. Hitchcock in command, left Albany by the 4:35 p. m. train this evening on the New York Central Road. The crowd assembled around the depot to see them off, and they were loudly cheered. Superintendent Touney said there was no trouble along the road except at West Albany, and that all trains are running regularly and on time, but not to Buffalo.

A private dispatch from Albany, N. Y., says the military and police have been driven out of West Albany, and the mob is in possession of that place. A confirmation or denial is awaited for at every minute through regular channels.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The executive committee of strikers have rescinded the order to prevent passenger trains to leave East St. Louis, and it is likely some of the trains will leave this evening, but several of the companies will refuse to turn a wheel.

Gen. Wilson, receiver of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, has made a formal request of Mayor Bowman to arrest strikers, which the Mayor refuses to do, giving as his reason his inability to do so. Gen. Wilson was much incensed and wants Bowman to send for the militia, and which he refuses to do unless inquiry from Gov. Callow.

RICHMUND, Va., July 24.—Employees of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Piedmont Air Line, and Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, signed papers in deprecation of the condition of affairs North and West, and assuring their intention not to strike.

ELIZ. PA., July 24.—The following message explains itself:

ELIZ. PA., July 24.—To President R. B. Hayes, Washington, D.C.: The Lake Shore Company has refused to let United States mails coast of here. We would be pleased if you would in some way direct them to proceed with the mails and also the passengers.

Signed by a committee of firemen and brakemen.

The general feeling in the community is that the railroad company is not justifiable in stopping passenger trains. In obedience to dispatches from Washington the railroad company immediately recommenced running its mail trains.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—At the Cabinet meeting yesterday dispatches were received from Gen. Schofield, who is in Philadelphia with Gen. Hancock, that quiet prevails in Philadelphia, and that he has no doubt of Gen. Hancock's ability to suppress any disorder there. A regiment of infantry will be ordered to the West from the Department of the South to strengthen the Federal forces in that section. The Government believes that its troops will be fully able to suppress the disorder. The several military commanders now have ample forces at their disposal, and other troops are within reach to reinforce them without delay in case of necessity. A strong detachment of the 9th infantry has been ordered to Rock Island, Ill., to meet any emergency that may come from Chicago. Six companies of the 22d infantry, which have been on duty in the Sioux country for some time past, are now on their return to the Department of the Lakes, and have been ordered to stop at Chicago.

TO DAY'S DISPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Throughout the evening all that portion of the city north of Mar-

ket street has been perfectly quiet. But south of that thoroughfare some disturbances have occurred. About 9 o'clock a crowd of hoodlums collected and wrecked a china house on Natoma street, near 5th. They then gathered on 5th street, near the U. S. mint. A few officers were sent to disperse them, but were unable to effect anything. Reinforcements were sent out and after a severe clash excited the mob broke. Some two or three hundred of them subsequently started up Mission street, and from 8th to 12th streets cleared out every Chinese house on the street, the occupants abandoning them to secure personal safety. Arriving at 12th street they were joined by a crowd, who had been congregating on Bradman street, and the combined force moved to the corner of 12th and Folsom streets, where they tore down and set fire to a Chinese match factory and laundry. Here they were again attacked and roughly used by the police, and at last advised quiet had been restored. The mob dispersed and apparently sought their homes. About 11:15 p. m. a Chinese wash house, in the extreme northwestern portion of the city, was fired and burned down, but it was apparently the act of those parties, as the police on their arrival found no track of a crowd, or further disturbance. At this hour (12:30) everything is reported quiet in every section of the city, and it is thought that there will be no further trouble during the night. The outrages so far seem to have been committed by unorganized gangs of vicious hoodlums. The workmen's party of this city avow their opposition to all such proceedings, and in case of necessity profess their readiness, as a body, to assist the friends of order. In this they are undoubtedly, to a great extent, sincere, as it is well known that the workmen of the city are largely property holders and therefore directly interested in maintaining the peace.

The Citizens' Executive Committee have been in session during the evening, and have done some good work in providing men and means to prevent a serious breach of the peace, but their operations are to some extent of a private nature. Superintendent Towne, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, has applied to the authorities for protection. The full extent of the ground on which he bases his application is not reported, although it is considered possible that some attempt may be made to intimidate a move against the company.

NEW YORK, July 25.—At 1:30 this morning Gen. Shaler received a telegram from the Governor ordering another regiment to report to Buffalo forthwith. Gen. Shaler decided to send the 5th regiment of this city, Col. George Scott commanding, which will start by the first train. The regiment numbers about 300 men. All the military here and in Brooklyn and Jersey City were on duty at different armories last night and continue on duty this morning. Merchants on West and South streets and other portions of the city state that idle men around the piers and along the shore have hunted at and threatened trouble within the last forty-eight hours. Many citizens seem the idea of trouble here. It is believed, but for the fact that several regiments are ready, at an hour's notice, to clear the streets without using blank cartridges, there would have been demonstrations here. The whole police force will be on duty to-night during the commotion meeting in Tompkins square. Two red flags of the commune are lying on the bowery.

President Arthur of the Locomotive Brotherhood said yesterday, at Cleveland, that the Brotherhood was not connected with this strike and his advice had been not to jeopardize their lives or compromise their manhood. They sympathize with the strikers but not with communism.

Gen. Carr, at Albany, says he will open the blockade on the New York Central to-day, blood or no blood, and while they will give notice to the strikers or mob they will not wait any excessively long time for dispersion before firing.

All mails from the New York Central Road, except Buffalo, arrived here this morning.

The silk strikers mobbed a couple of non-striking workmen last night at Paterson, N. J., but the police dispersed the crowd.

The Mayors of all cities in New Jersey through which the Lackawanna road runs were notified by the company to-day that their property had been threatened and called on them to give for protection. West Virginia cancelled the State arrest at Charleston last night.

A special aid to the regulars who arrived at Reading last evening had an exceedingly soothing effect on the whole community there, especially as a battery was planted on a hill so as to command the railroad portion of the city. The militia, which had been fraternized and got drunk with the mob, were sent home, many of them going away without their arms, which they had given to the mob. The 9th New York regiment was stoned by the workmen while passing Scarborough and two privates struck, but not seriously hurt.

W. H. Vanderbilt, at Saratoga, last night, insisted that none of his men had struck, but they had been coerced into leaving work by outsiders. He also believed the worst was over, and will hold the State responsible for any destruction of his railroad property.

The 9th New York regiment is to be sent home. The rails have been removed from the Erie track on the Chemung river bridge and several cars thrown across the track there by the strikers. A large number of tramps arrived at Salamanca, but the strikers have nothing to do with them.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The first Lackawanna, Lackawanna and Western Railroad train from the places west of Newark arrived at Hoboken at 10 a. m., just one hour late. As was predicted the new firemen are afraid of their lives and now refuse to do duty. During only only a few of the trains can be run. Coming the night the rioters tore up the track in the suburbs west of Newark, but the track hands repaired the damages and were not hindered in so doing.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—All was quiet up to 9:30 this morning. Troops are now at West Albany. No further trouble is apprehended.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—8:25 a. m.—The Mayor publishes a proclamation this morning warning all persons against the commission of acts of violence; declaring non-interference between the strikers and railroad companies, and announcing a committee of safety under the direction of Gen. A. J. Smith, Judge Thomas T. Ganett, Gen. John S. Marmaduke and others.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A Buffalo dispatch says all is quiet here this morning. The police charged on and succeeded in breaking up all mobs last night, scattering them and making several arrests.

LYNN, MASS., July 25.—Notification has been received by all prominent shoe manufacturers in Lynn from Southern and Western railroad companies not to ship any more shoes South or West until the strike is ended. Shoe shipments made yesterday got no farther than Boston and there remain.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., July 25.—The mobbers, some 400 in number, in the Howe machine factory struck work yesterday, and expected that the other workmen in the shop would follow their example. They say they will not resume work until they receive back pay due them, or some satisfactory assurance is given them in regard to the payment for the past and future.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24.—The strike of the railroad employees occurred, as previously agreed upon, at noon to-day, and no freight trains have been allowed to leave the city. Soon after 12 o'clock a crowd of about 250 collected at the depot and marched to all the railroad shops in the city and compelled the workmen to cease work. They also visited Plankinton & Armour's packing house, the elevator, the different buildings being erected and all places where labor was being performed and compelled a complete cessation of manual labor all over the city. There has been great excitement in the city to-night. All saloons were ordered to be closed.

At 7 p. m. a meeting of citizens was held and measures taken for the protection of private property and for putting down a riot should one occur. The strikers and their friends also held a meeting and decided to let no freight trains leave the city to-morrow. The excitement is still intense, but it is thought no damage to private or railroad property will be attempted.

Council met in secret session to-night, and it is understood that a large force of special policemen will be appointed early in the morning.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—2:25 a. m.—The workmen had another meeting in Lucas market last night. The crowd was orderly and not very enthusiastic. Several speeches were made of unusual character. There was much abusing of monopolists and the press, which it was asserted was on the side of capital, and there was a good deal of laudation of the working classes. One speaker said they had 7,000 stand of arms in their possession, at which there were cries of "let us have them and we will use them."

Another speaker charged the bloodshedding at Baltimore and Pittsburgh upon the President of the United States. He sent the army into their midst to put down men who are struggling for their rights.

A series of resolutions, framed by the Executive Committee of the Workmen's party of the United States, were adopted, declaring that they will not hold themselves responsible for any acts of violence that may be committed, but will do all in their power to assist in keeping order and preventing violence. Their motto is, "Death to all thieves, incendiaries, and murderers." They recommend a general strike of all branches of industry for eight hours for a day's work, and call upon legislators for the enactment of an eight hour law.

After the meeting had adjourned a procession formed, which, after marching through a number of streets, crossed the river to East St. Louis, where a number of speeches were made. It is understood they will visit all the places where mechanics and laborers are employed and endeavor to prevail upon them to join the strikers.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Erie railway of New York has received by telegraph that their train No. 3 Pacific express, which left here last night at 7 o'clock, was thrown from the track about 3 miles west of Oswego, the mob having removed a rail from the track. All the cars but the train, but fortunately no passengers, were seriously injured. This occurred between 4 and 5 a. m.

SARATOGA, Pa., July 25.—The excitement here is intense. All trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western roads have been stopped. When the mail train from Binghamton, N. Y., arrived here at 10:30 this morning two passenger cars were detached by strikers, who said nothing but the mail should be allowed to run. Capt. Masthead and the mail car would not run unless the passenger cars were also permitted, and this made the strikers very angry. The superintendent of the New York Central and the mails were taken from the car which was promptly switched off on a siding. The strikers telegraphed at once to the State authorities that the company refused to run the mail and that they would run it if necessary, and that they had engineers and a dispatch to the same effect was sent to the Postoffice authorities at Washington. The streets are thronged with men from mines, railroads and iron mills.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—11 a. m.—All is quiet in the city this morning. Passengers are moving over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, the Northern Central and Baltimore and Potomac roads are moving with regularity. On the Baltimore and Ohio passenger trains are running to Washington and the West. The Erie train arrived here at 10:30 this morning, and the regular trains left this city for Baltimore this morning.

Public attention in this city to-day is concentrated on the meeting in New York to-night, and the deepest interest is in the result.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—All is reported quiet at the West Philadelphia depot this morning, and no trouble is anticipated. Passenger trains are moving promptly and smoothly. Freight is being sent to New York by none West.

At the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. depot the same quietness prevails. The rails have been relaid, and trains are moving this morning on schedule time.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25.—11 a. m.—The excitement here is great this morning. Business seems suspended and citizens are organizing. Laborers are gathering to the number of several thousands.

At one o'clock this morning an attempt was made to burn the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern railroad office, but it failed.

ELMHURST, N. Y., July 25.—The train that was thrown from the track west of Oswego had between 20 and 30 passengers. One rail had been removed and the spikes drawn from eight or ten more. Two passengers and brakemen were injured but very slightly. The passengers were sent back to Oswego and then brought to this city.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Superintendent Towne, of the New York Central Railroad, stated this morning that everything was quiet there and the situation unchanged.

The 9th New York regiment left for Buffalo at 10 o'clock. The police have made all necessary arrangements in view of possible troubles at Tompkins square meeting to-night.

The Brooklyn military still remain under arms in their armories so as to be ready for any difficulties that may arise at a moment's notice.

ST. THOMAS, QNT., July 25.—3 a. m.—A Great Western railroad train was taken possession of by the strikers at 1 o'clock this a. m. and had to go back to the air line depot.

At Elizabeth, N. J., the passage of mails is prevented by strikers.

The Governor of New York expresses the opinion that the strike is over in his State. All is quiet at Albany.

It is believed in Omaha that all further danger of a strike on the Union Pacific and all the other railroads in Nebraska is over.

At last accounts from Chicago all was quiet. The communist meeting last night was broken up by the police and some of the leaders arrested. The members of the U. A. R. in Illinois have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service.

The employees of the Brooklyn City Railroad made an unsuccessful attempt to strike to-day. The destruction of the mill property at Paterson, N. J., has been threatened by the strikers.

IMPORTANT TO THE OWNERS.—Judge Benedict rendered the following decision in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday in the case of Michael O'Brien against the steam tug "Relief": "The evidence in this case warrants a conclusion that the libellant's boat, while being towed out of the slip by the Relief, was allowed to strike on the corner of 4th pier and was thereby injured, she took in water and subsequently sunk. This resulted either from attempting to take the boat out at an improper time, as there is much reason to believe from the proof that the master objected to being taken in that condition of the tide, or for the want of due effort to keep the boat away from the pier. In either event the towboat is responsible. No doubt water was taken in through the stern windows, but I am of the opinion that the boat would not have taken sufficient water through the stern window to do any material injury if she had not already been injured by contact with the dock, and was at the time taking in water from the wound caused thereby. The tug being thus found guilty of negligence may be ordered with the libellant, resulting therefrom. Let a decree be entered in favor of libellant, with an order of reference to ascertain amount."—N. Y. Herald.

COMMUNICATED.

NOTICE.—Have we a public office whose business it is to attend to the removal of nuisances? If so, please call his attention to the foul and sticking gutters on Prince street, west. They are bad enough to breed a pestilence, and have been for some time. There seems to be great remissness in such matters. I have more than once heard the remark that our's is an exceedingly dirty town. NOSEY.

News of the Day.

The Culpeper Virginia Times says:—A few days ago a little son of Elijah Tapp near Amisville, Rappahannock county, Va., aged about 12 years, was accidentally killed by his sister, about 12 years of age, in the following way: The little girl was sent into the garden by her mother to pull weeds for the peas. Her little brother, who was a great pet with her, followed her unattended. Seeing a moving snake she picked it up, ran the weeds, and as she was unaware of the presence of her little brother the first stroke of the blade cut his throat, severing the jugular vein, and causing instant death. He died in her arms.

Investigation now going on in Columbia, S. C., of the public plundering during previous administrations has resulted in the issuing of criminal warrants for the arrest of a number of the members of the ring. Ex Gov. F. D. Pickens was arrested in Charleston yesterday morning with having as Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1872 issued fraudulent pay orders. He will be taken for trial to Columbia, where it is understood numerous other criminal charges await him.

The middle span of the Cincinnati, Glasgow and Portsmouth Narrow Gauge Railroad bridge over the Little Miami river, about two miles above Llewellyn, Ohio, fell yesterday, precipitating fifteen laborers a distance of 75 to 100 feet. Three were instantly killed, another has since died. Two others are badly injured, either more or less severely wounded.

Gen. Trevino, the Mexican commander on the Rio Grande, says that the present demand by Gen. Ord, the American commander, to pursue robbers across the river could not be complied with, even with consent of the respective governments, unless approved by their Houses of Congress. Peace is reported to prevail through-out Mexico.

Two silk mills in Paterson, N. J., have received an order from Paris for the manufacture of a certain description of silk goods. They believed to be the first order received from Europe for American silks.

The Baltimore City Sugar Refining Company, Woods, Weeks & Co., have announced the pressure of the times. Their facilities enable them to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

True and False Representation.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette.

FAIRFAX, Va., July 24, 1877.—When we look to the classification of the delegates sent to represent this county in the Richmond convention we are furnished with a lesson in commentary upon the mode and custom of electing delegates, showing clearly it is not in accordance with the will of the people fairly represented. The delegation stands 111 day 5, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 10